

# WHITECHAPEL'S WAY OF ENJOYING LIFE.

Crowds Throng Around the Scene of  
the Latest "Ripper" Murder.

SADLER TO BE ARRAIGNED TO-DAY.

A Receiver Appointed for a House with  
a Capital of \$5,000,000.

REBELLIOUS SPANISH OFFICERS.

Brazil's New Constitution Nearly Ready To Be  
Submitted to the People.

STILL LOOKING FOR "JACK."

WHITECHAPEL RATHER ENJOYS "THE RIPPER"  
SENSATION AFTER ITS OWN WAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]  
The Herald's European edition publishes to-day  
the following, dated

LONDON, Feb. 15, 1891.—Whitechapel wore  
a gala appearance all day. The lower class of  
the population arrived in shoals from every  
quarter of the metropolis and gaped over the  
scene of the murder. Close by East End girls  
were dancing and singing, for the locality has  
grown calmer over the Ripper.

The man Sadler is still detained on suspicion.  
He fails to account for himself between ten  
o'clock Thursday night and six o'clock Friday  
morning. The police, who yesterday were con-  
fident they had the right man, are far less sure  
to-day.

THE MAN UNDER ARREST WILL BE FORMALLY  
ARRAIGNED IN COURT TO-DAY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 15, 1891.—The man Sadler,  
who was arrested yesterday on suspicion of  
being the man who murdered the woman known  
as "Carrotty Nell" in the Whitechapel district  
on Friday morning, was conveyed, heavily  
guarded, to the Arbour Square Prison to-day.  
He was lately a fireman on board the steamer  
Fex, from Turkey. A formidable looking knife  
has been traced to his possession. He will be  
formally charged with the murder to-morrow.

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A PUBLISHING HOUSE FAILS.

A RECEIVER IS APPOINTED FOR THE HANSARD  
PUBLISHING UNION, LIMITED.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
The Herald's European edition publishes to-day  
the following, dated

LONDON, Feb. 15, 1891.—For several weeks  
there have been unfavorable reports concerning  
the Hansard Publishing Union. As a conse-  
quence the ordinary £10 shares were quoted  
yesterday as low as 2 to 2½. A short time  
ago they stood about 9.

Yesterday it became known that a receiver  
had been put in possession of the offices of the  
company in Catharine street, Strand, at the  
instance of the Debenture Corporation, Limited.  
The receiver is John Annan, of Broad, Pat-  
terson & Co.

The business of the Union started under what  
appeared to be favorable conditions, for in  
1880-90 the ordinary shares received a divi-  
dend of twelve per cent. At a meeting of the  
Union on January 20, 1890, a satisfactory ac-  
count was given as to the progress of the  
business.

WATERING THE STOCK.

The result of the meeting was to increase the  
original capital of £375,000 to £500,000. In  
July last a further increase of capital  
was sanctioned to £1,000,000. There  
was also a debenture capital of £250,000.  
The directors, including Horatio Bottomley,  
Sir H. Isaacs and Sir R. Lethbridge,  
M. P., anticipated a golden future. It is now  
pretty generally known that a large amount of  
this capital was not placed, and that in conse-  
quence none of the businesses mentioned in the  
second prospectus was actually taken over.

FUTILE EFFORTS TO PULL THROUGH.

Bottomley, finding his scheme rather too  
difficult to handle, tried about a week ago to dis-  
pose of the unplaced shares by the formation of  
a company to be called Bottomley's trust, limited.  
Meantime difficulties in regard to the  
payment of interest on the original debentures  
have brought matters to a climax.

The Debenture Corporation, limited, which  
makes it its business to invest in debenture  
securities, practically took over the whole of  
the Union's debentures, amounting  
to £250,000, the interest on which would be  
£15,000 a year. This has not been paid, and  
this corporation, acting in the interest of the  
bondholders, has taken the course of putting in  
a receiver, as it is empowered to do, without  
application to the court.

THE CASH ALL GONE.

The action of the corporation was prompted  
by a knowledge that the funds at the disposal  
of the Union were exhausted.  
The receiver meanwhile has attached all the  
money standing to the credit of the company  
at the Consolidated Bank and at the Capital  
and Counties Bank.

Bottomley, after giving reasons for the pre-  
sent position of the company, stated that all  
concerned have agreed that some form of re-  
construction was necessary. The fact of a re-  
ceiver being in would, he said, facilitate  
the reconstruction. They had no trade  
debts worth mentioning—£25,000 would  
cover all. Things had been tight for them,  
but still Hansard was good to buy at the present  
prices. Their trade was most flourishing.  
The public hardly shares the optimism of the  
managing director.

RUSSIA CONCILIATING CHINA.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 15, 1891.—Hung Chun,

the Chinese Envoy, has been recalled to Peking  
to assume the vice presidency of the War and  
Foreign offices. Hung Chun proposes a renewal  
of the treaty of commerce with Russia, and  
Count Cassini, the Russian Envoy to China,  
will start at once for Peking to conduct negotia-  
tions looking to that end.

AN INSUBORDINATE NAVY.

SPANISH OFFICERS ON BOARD THE INFANTA  
ISABEL REFUSE OBEDIENCE TO ORDERS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

MADRID, Feb. 15, 1891.—The Ministry of  
Marine recently issued an order placing the  
chief engineers of the Spanish navy on an equal  
footing with the other officers as far as mess  
privileges are concerned. The *Imparcial* now  
learns that the Ministry of Marine has received  
from San Fernando telegrams stating that the  
officers of the Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabel  
have refused to obey this order, and that an un-  
pleasant state of affairs exists on board that  
vessel in consequence. It appears that when  
the chief engineer took a seat at the mess table  
of the Infanta Isabel the other officers rose and  
left the room. The next day the commander  
took his place at the head of the table, but the  
other officers still refused to eat in company  
with the chief engineer. The question of the  
standing of the chief engineers in the navy is  
causing much excited discussion in naval circles.

BRAZIL'S COMING ELECTION.

HER FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENT TO BE  
CHOSEN VERY SOON.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 15, 1891.—In the As-  
sembly the constitution has passed its second  
reading. The election for a President of the  
Republic will be held immediately. The lead-  
ing candidates for the Presidency are General  
Da Fonseca, chief of the provisional govern-  
ment, and Senhor Moraes, Governor of the pro-  
vince of Sao Paulo.

DAVITT CONDEMNS PARNELL.

HE SAYS THAT NONE OF PARNELL'S FOLLOWERS  
WILL BE RE-ELECTED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

DUBLIN, Feb. 15, 1891.—Mr. Michael Davitt  
addressed a meeting at Mountnath, Queen's  
county, to-day. Speaking on a resolution ex-  
pressing confidence in Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Davitt  
denounced the Land Purchase bill, declaring  
that only an Irish parliament could adequately  
deal with the question. Neither Mr. Parnell  
nor any of his followers, he said, would be  
returned at the general election, and the longer  
the controversy lasted the more de-  
termined the Irish people would become in  
their opposition to Mr. Parnell. Mr. Parnell's  
followers, he added, would regret the day they  
took Mr. Parnell's advice.

Mr. Parnell's name was received with cheers,  
which caused so much disorder that the police  
had to intervene, and the meeting dispersed in  
confusion.

TRADE TROUBLES IN TURKEY.

THE GOVERNMENT INTERFERES WITH COMMERCE  
ON A PECULIAR PRETEXT.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 15, 1891.—The au-  
thorities here, under the pretext that the newly  
formed corporation of lightermen is unlawfully  
constituted, have prevented it from unload-  
ing the steamers Delbi and Vugliano, and  
insist that the unloading of men to  
unloaded vessels must be left in the  
hands of the harbor officials. A meeting  
of merchants has been held to protect against  
this action of the authorities, and the shipping  
agencies have made a joint complaint in regard  
to the matter. The embassies and consulates  
here are expected to intervene on behalf of the  
lightermen's corporation.

AN ULTIMATUM TO SEAMEN.

THEY MUST BE WILLING TO SHIP WHETHER  
THEIR MESSMATES ARE UNION MEN OR NOT.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 15, 1891.—The Shipping Fed-  
eration has issued an ultimatum which declares  
that the dictation of the unions is unbearable  
and that the Federation will refuse to employ  
any man unless he pledges himself to embark  
on any vessel with which he signs articles,  
whether the remainder of the crew be unionists  
or not. The Federation disavows any intention  
to interfere with the unions or to reduce wages.

A BERLIN BUDGET.

EMPEROR WILLIAM SHOWS HE IS EVIDENTLY  
NOT A GOOD PROTECTIONIST.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BERLIN, Feb. 15, 1891.—At the Chancellor's  
dinner on Friday the Emperor criticized the  
influence which the Protectionist Union of  
German Ironmasters exercised on the former  
government. He said he was glad that Minister  
Maybach had broken through their "corner"  
by giving the contract for the rails for the Magdeburg  
Railway to an English firm, and declared that he  
would not favor any class of the population at the  
expense of other classes.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* expresses contempt  
for the threatened prosecution of itself and Prince  
Bismarck and says it will take the full responsibility  
for everything the Prince has written. His mo-  
tives, it says, are patriotic, and not ambitious or  
retrograde.

Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador  
to Germany, visited Prince Bismarck on Thursday last.  
It is stated that ex-Premier Crispin, on the invita-  
tion of Count Herbert Bismarck, will visit Fried-  
richshagen in the near future.

BRIEF NEWS BY CABLE.

Owing to rumors of a fresh revolutionary plot in  
Buenos Ayres the government has placed all the  
troops under arms. The streets are patrolled by  
cavalry.

Returns so far of the Senatorial elections in  
Spain show that the government has won 130 out  
of 160 seats.

Dr. Doane, the Bishop of the Protestant Epis-  
copal Diocese, of Albany, N. Y., preached twice in St.  
George's Church, Berlin, yesterday. Empress  
Frederick and the Princess Margaret were present  
at the evening service.

Canon Creighton, Professor of Ecclesiastical  
History at Cambridge University, has been ap-  
pointed Bishop of Peterborough, England.

The Academy of Arts in Paris has formally  
thanked the Emperor of Germany for his message  
of condolence on the death of the artist, M. Meis-  
sonier.

The French press welcome the Marquis di  
Bianchi's statement in the Italian Chamber  
of Deputies on Saturday as promising more  
amiable relations between Italy and France. The  
*Temps* says:—"This statement possesses  
the accents of wisdom, moderation and firmness,  
to which our ears have hitherto been unused. The  
new man has brought a new spirit, new grace and  
good temper. Really, we could not wish for more."

The London *Standard's* correspondent at Berne  
says that Mr. Wabshurn, the United States  
Minister, has submitted a "remarkable"  
report on the Delagoa Bay Railroad question  
to the Swiss Bundesrath. The Court of  
Arbitration, the correspondent says, will come to  
a decision on the matter in April next.

# BATTLES FOR VOTES AMONG THE CANUCKS.

Unrestricted Trade and Loyalty to  
the Crown the Opposing  
Battle Cries.

CHARGES OF CORRUPT PRACTICES.

Both Sides Said To Be Making Big Promises  
to Gain Supporters.—Sir John Mac-  
donald and Mr. Laurier  
Both Confident.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MONTREAL, Feb. 15, 1891.—Never, since confeder-  
ation, has so much excitement been manifested in  
an election as in the present elections for the Domini-  
on House of Parliament.  
To account for the feeling that exists at the pre-  
sent time it will be necessary to go back to the time  
when the principle of protection was first in-  
augurated in Canada. For a few years before the  
triumph of the Macdonald and protection govern-  
ment, in 1878, the Dominion of Canada had suffered  
from the collapse of the trade boom with the  
United States caused by the American War of the  
Rebellion. Manufacturing languished, shipbuilding  
declined and the farmers were deeply in debt.  
The liberal party, at this time in power, refused  
to do anything for the relief of the country.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S CHANCE.

Here was Sir John Macdonald's opportunity.  
He was in disgrace through the revelations of the  
Canadian scandal, but he emerged from his  
obscurity, and with the cry, "Canada for the Cana-  
dians and Protection to Our Home Industries,"  
swept the country.

For a time trade did improve and the protected  
manufacturers flourished, while the farmers had  
a short period of prosperity. The revival of trade  
in Canada, however, was due to the fact that the  
business of the world was recovering from a period  
of depression, Canada sharing in the general pros-  
perity, which with us did not last long.

Then came the McKinley bill, by which our trade  
in natural products with our friends on the other  
side is entirely cut off. It is the farming classes  
who have suffered most. They find themselves in  
exactly the same position as in 1878 with this differ-  
ence, that while then they had no duties to pay on  
the necessities of life, everything they now use is  
heavily taxed.

FARMERS IN BAD SHAPE.  
The manager of the companies in the Province of Ontario,  
the largest and richest farming province in the  
Dominion, the great majority of the farmers of  
Ontario, and that this year his company would  
foreclose on more mortgages on farms than ever  
before in its history, and moreover, that when these  
farms came to be sold, the hammer they would not  
bring one-half their value.

According to the government report the farm  
lands of Ontario have depreciated over \$3,000,000 in  
value last year.

The condition of the farmers in the Province of  
Quebec is shown in a statement by the president of  
a French Canadian bank that does a vast amount  
of business in the farming community, that since  
the passage of the McKinley bill the business of his  
bank in exchange on the United States has de-  
creased \$200,000, and that the fact that the farmers  
were not exporting hay, and consequently did not  
draw against the American dealers for money.

Protection has so crushed the farming community  
that patience is exhausted and the cry of "un-  
restricted reciprocity or annexation" is daily gaining  
strength.

The government seeing that this feeling, if allowed  
to grow, must inevitably carry the country, resolved  
to crush it and went to the country on the plea  
that the United States had made overtures for  
closer commercial relations and that with the ne-  
gotiations that were being carried on, the people  
should be recorded in a general election.

The subsidized organs of the government have  
for months past been crying "Trade and Protec-  
tion" on all those who prefer free trade rela-  
tions with the United States, even if such relations  
would mean discrimination against Great Britain.  
The question of the McKinley bill has been kept  
in the background by the government, but the  
Union Jack has been brought out and is flying  
from every school house and every factory and  
mill in the country. The highly protected man-  
ufacturers are shouting, "Stand by the mother  
country." Down with the annexationists. "No  
discrimination against Great Britain." And the  
political meetings close to the singing of "God  
Save the Queen."

One organ of the high tariff party went so far as  
to say that Sir John Macdonald had made up his  
mind to arrest some of the advocates of un-  
restricted reciprocity on the charge of treason.

While Sir John Macdonald, in dissolving the  
House, gave as his reason that the government de-  
sired closer relations with the United States, in  
his manifesto addressed to the people of Canada  
he did not even mention the subject; but instead  
boasted of his patriotism, charged the un-  
restricted reciprocity party with being a nest of  
traitors and forgot to promise any measures that  
would lighten the burden of taxation.

How the right to be continued to the plain, the  
protected manufacturers have subscribed a big elec-  
tion fund, which will have to be returned to them  
in the shape of additional taxation and protection.  
Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner at Lon-  
don, the cleverest member of the government, has  
been sent to Nova Scotia to look after that prov-  
ince. Prince Edward Island is promised a million  
dollar loan under the Straits of Northumberland,  
railway and steamship subsidies are promised  
New Brunswick, the North and West Terri-  
tories and British Columbia, and millions  
are to be spent on canals and ship railways in Que-  
bec and Ontario.

As for the opposition, their tactics are much the  
same. With the best rallying cry that they have  
had for years, unrestricted reciprocity, they are  
making a desperate effort to carry the country by  
extravagant promises. The Hon. Mr. Laurier has  
solicited the help of the various local governments  
in the Dominion to support his proposal of a  
condition that if Mr. Laurier be returned to power  
it will mean that the Dominion of Canada must  
pay to Quebec an increase of \$400,000 in the annual  
subsidy and to Ontario \$200,000.

MR. LAURIER'S POSITION.  
Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, the leader of the liberal  
opposition in Canada, says that the Canadian sit-  
uation is in many respects analogous to the recent  
campaign in the United States, as the liberals have  
a clean cut, comprehensive, aggressive policy  
which tends to a relaxation of an extreme high  
tariff. He states that he is assured that the rural  
districts unconditionally favor unrestricted trade  
with the United States. He failed to add that there  
was no home market worth talking of, the value of  
his farm constantly depreciates and the cost of  
everything he buys is rising steadily. That the  
McKinley tariff has cut him out of from the United  
States, and his salvation is the rearrangement of  
duties, or, better yet, the abolition of duties so far  
as the home market is concerned.

Mr. Laurier is fully satisfied of the honesty and  
decisiveness of Mr. Blaine's published repudiation  
of Sir John Macdonald's allegations that the United  
States government would enter into a proposal of  
a reciprocity confined to natural products, but  
there was a feeling in the country that Blaine  
and Macdonald were playing into each other's  
hands, and that both saw in the reciprocity  
platform another American President and another  
Canadian Premier. He thinks Sir John fastened  
upon Mr. Blaine's indirect intimations of good will  
to spring an election, knowing that, with the pre-  
sent state of public feeling, delay was to him ex-  
hausting.

Mr. Laurier says that the fundamental principle  
of his policy is better feeling between the United  
States and Canada. He claims that, owing to the  
retaliatory policy at present in vogue, there would  
have been trouble in Canada long before this had  
it not been for the immigration of unemployed  
and disaffected people.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD CONFIDENT OF A SWEET-  
ING VICTORY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 15, 1891.—Sir John Macdonald  
is the only Minister here now. He is confident of  
success in the approaching election. "Official ad-  
vices" received at conservative headquarters from  
various provinces indicate a conservative victory.  
Sir John counts on capturing three seats in Prince  
Edward Island and hopes to increase his majority  
to eighteen in Nova Scotia. New Brunswick "offi-  
cial" advices give the liberals not more than three  
seats, while word received from Montreal is to the  
effect that Quebec will go conservative by ten ma-  
jority. Ontario is regarded as a stronghold of the  
liberals. The liberals are not considered a single seat  
in Manitoba, while the Northwest and British Co-  
lumbia are regarded as certain to return govern-  
ment supporters.

From St. John, N. B., comes news that the re-  
volt in the liberal party in New Brunswick against

unrestricted reciprocity is rapidly spreading. Dr.  
Silas Alward, M. P., a lifelong liberal, appeared  
on a conservative platform and denounced Sir  
Richard Cartwright's and Laurier's policy as un-  
patriotic and disloyal. Hon. George E. Foster also  
spoke at the same meeting. The audience of 500  
seated students rose to their feet and cheered like  
mad.

Next week Alward's colleagues in the local Legis-  
lature, Dr. A. A. Stockton and H. A. McKee, also  
also prominent liberals—will address meetings  
against unrestricted reciprocity.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 15, 1891.—Sir Charles Tupper,  
Canadian High Commissioner, after a speech at the  
political demonstration here on Saturday night,  
left on a special train for Toronto, where he was  
to appear to-night at a great conservative demon-  
stration.

The fire of the engine's driving wheel broke near  
St. John's, N. B., this morning, and the train was  
thrown from the track, delaying the train six  
hours. It was a narrow escape, but no one was  
hurt.

SILVER COINAGE IN CHINA.

COPPER CASH LIKELY TO GIVE PLACE TO A  
BETTER MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.]

SHANGHAI, Dec. 5, 1890.—The friends of the silver  
dollar and the millions who in England are begin-  
ning to recognize the enormous issues which de-  
pend upon some fixed settlement of the ratio be-  
tween that metal and gold will be glad to hear that  
there is a prospect of China in the not remote  
future playing an important and unlooked for part  
in the monetization of silver. I am not at all in-  
clined to take a sanguine view of anything that  
China may do, but there is a very fair prospect of  
something like a general reform in the currency  
of the Empire taking place.

From remote antiquity the only medium of ex-  
change in China, almost every schoolboy knows,  
has been the horrible numismatical coin, the cop-  
per cash, which is carried about in strings a yard  
long fastened together by a bamboo fibre cord  
through the square holes in their centres. But  
this year the newly established mint in Canton  
has commenced to coin dollars and various sub-  
sidiary coins, ranging in value from five to fifty  
cents, and the new currency, despite some opposi-  
tion, is rapidly gaining in favor in the South.

The mint, it will be recollected by some of the  
readers of the Herald, was established by Chang  
Chih-ling, the late viceroy of Kwangtung and  
Kwangsi, and his successor, Li Han-chang, brother  
of the viceroy of Chihli, is having it carried on  
with remarkable activity.

That instructions have been sent from Peking to  
the viceroy of the new province, Fokien, to com-  
mence at once to build a similar mint in Fokien,  
and that the mint has already been started, and  
the dies, stamps and milling machinery or-  
dered out from England.

So far the silver dollar has barely coined a million  
dollars' worth of silver, but the work is now being  
stimulated by orders from various quarters for  
large quantities of small coins. The die of the  
mint, and the mint itself, being debased by the  
officials in charge of the mint, which is entirely  
under native control, with the Provincial Treasurer  
in charge, has been addressed to him from Peking  
intimating that any attempt to adulterate the silver  
used in the coinage will be visited with the most  
rigorous punishment upon himself and his sub-  
ordinates, and that it is to be hoped that this will  
help to keep the mandarins in charge of the mint  
within the narrow and rigid path of rectitude, so  
difficult in China. From small beginnings how  
often do we see great results, and it would be  
strange if the final adjustment between the two  
monetary systems, which has helped to the growth  
of a rational system of coinage being adopted in  
China. But it is well known that the two mints in  
the South are being tried as experiments in reform  
of the currency system and that if they are suc-  
cessful, they will only be the pioneers of numerous  
other similar establishments in the various pro-  
vinces, which would entail a vast quantity of  
order being annually coined, for the Chinese use  
the smaller coins not only in buying and selling,  
but as buttons and ornaments, either plain, en-  
amelled or gilt with gold.

AN UNEXPLAINED MURDER.

RESULT OF THE INQUEST REGARDING THE  
KILLING OF BANK PRESIDENT COWLES' WIFE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CLARK, Neb., Feb. 15, 1891.—Two weeks have  
passed since Mrs. C. E. Cowles, wife of the presi-  
dent of the Pacific Bank, was murdered while  
sleeping in her elegant home in the suburbs of  
the city, and the coroner's jury investigating the  
case was only dismissed last night, after render-  
ing a verdict that the deceased was choked to death  
by unknown persons.

Much testimony was adduced tending to explode  
the theory that the murder was committed by  
husband, who first struck down the husband.  
The \$500,000 supposed to have been taken from the  
dead woman's dresser by the murderers was found  
concealed in a teapot a week after the crime.  
The coroner's jury, however, returned a verdict  
that the evidence of so startling a character and  
so different from the accepted theory that the  
murder was committed by unknown persons, that the  
case was referred to the County Attorney.

TO HELP JEWISH IMMIGRANTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1891.—The Jewish Alliance  
of America, having for its object the alleviation of  
the existing distress among the Hebrews, espe-  
cially those now suffering under the ban of the  
Czar of Russia, was organized here to-day.  
Ferdinand H. Levy, Coroner of New York, and  
Simon Wolf, of Washington, and several others  
made speeches.

A constitution was adopted setting forth the  
object of the organization, and the following resolu-  
tions were adopted expressing the hearty com-  
mendation of the Alliance of the work of  
Cardinal Gibbons and expressing the sin-  
cere sympathy of the organization to the  
members of Congress who have introduced bills in  
behalf of the poor and oppressed, and especially  
congratulating the members of the Alliance who  
recently presented in Congress by Amos J. Cum-  
mings.

The organization will co-operate with the trust-  
ees having charge of the Baron Hirsch fund.

NO ONE BLAMED FOR THE DISASTER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 15, 1891.—The coroner's  
jury inquiring into the Mammoth Mine explosion  
met in Greensburg yesterday and returned a verdict  
exonerating the company. The jury deprecated  
the action of the coroner in holding the company  
guilty of manslaughter, and thought that bad luck  
caused the explosion.

The verdict recommended that in all mine work-  
ing in the future electric lamps should be used  
in every corner.

FATAL RIOT AMONG ICE CUTTERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ONTARIO, Feb. 15, 1891.—Tom Wallace was  
stabbed to death, and Dick Cushing and F. Flem-  
ming were seriously cut this morning in a  
riot among ice cutters employed by the Swift Pack-  
ing Company. A question of wages provoked the  
difficulty. Fifteen participants were arrested, but  
the murderer is unknown.

SMUGGLED JEWELRY SEIZED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 15, 1891.—Smuggled jewelry  
worth \$300 has been seized by the customs au-  
thorities here. The goods were brought across the  
border by a Canadian. When he was passing  
Buffalo he took the jewelry out of his case and  
placed it underneath the seat in the Pullman car.  
He offered some of the articles to a well known  
broker here, and the latter, thinking the young  
man had not obtained the goods honestly, made  
him a search of the goods and found the jewelry.  
Close was not arrested, but the goods were con-  
fiscated. He says he does an importing and  
jobbing business on Broadway, New York, and  
that he was paid \$15,000 worth of jewelry and  
gold and jewelry from New York to Buffalo  
to trade with a real estate broker here.  
He failed to add that the accommodation here  
and handed the goods back to Close. He says he  
did not offer the goods for sale, but only tried to  
raise a loan.

TROUBLE AHEAD FOR A DOCTOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, Feb. 14, 1891.—Dr. M. E. A. Lafosse  
was arrested to-night, charged with having caused  
the death of Mrs. Maud Currier, by neglecting  
at her home, No. 7 Terrace place, E. Boston,  
early Saturday morning, John B. Currier, husband  
of the deceased woman, who was also arrested as  
an accessory before the fact.

Dr. Lafosse is said to have passed eight years  
in prison for various crimes, and was recently  
burglary committed in New Bedford and Fall  
River.

PREACHER'S BODY FOUND IN A POND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 15, 1891.—The body of Rev.  
Bailey Hall, a colored preacher who has been miss-  
ing since Friday, was found to-day in Tugley's mill  
pond. He was unmistakably murdered, and while  
his murderer are suspected of the crime no arrests  
have been made.

# HELPLESS PEOPLE AMID FLAMES.

Fire Breaks Out at a Late  
Hour in a Hospital